

PRECEDENT PILED UP

(Continued from First Page)

ably all other authorities agree that the entire fabric of European supremacy, whether in Asia, Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, India, Siam or China, rests on the right of intervention.

AMERICAN PRECEDENTS.

The American precedents are handled exhaustively.

After tracing the uprisings in Mexico, Venezuela, Chile and the Argentine Republic against Spanish rule, the report says:

"The question of intervention began in 1817. The Spanish government appealed to the European powers for aid. The case openly took sides with Spain.

"In October, 1817, the Russian government instructed its ambassador in London to press on the British government the great importance of intervention. President Monroe decided, as early as April, 1818, to discourage European intervention. In 1819, the British government proposed to the British and French governments for a concerted and contemporary recognition of Buenos Ayres, whose defection from Spain had created the natural object of a first step towards the establishment of a general policy. In December he notified both governments that he had patiently waited, without interfering in the policy of the allies, but as they had not agreed upon anything and as the fact of the independence of Buenos Ayres appeared established, he thought that recognition was necessary. In January, 1819, he announced to them that he was actually considering the measure.

"Thus all parties had agreed as early as 1817 and 1818, upon the propriety of intervention between Spain and her colonies. Both the United States and Europe asserted that the independence of the colonies was the right of the people. They disagreed only as to the mode. When President Monroe interposed his fiat that no interference could be countenanced by him except upon the basis of independence, he dictated in advance the only mode of intervention which he meant to permit. If he waited before carrying it out it was only because, in actual balance of European and American power, he felt that isolated action might injure the cause he had determined to help.

"He waited in vain. Neither England nor any other power moved again.

INDEPENDENCE DE FACTO.

"After a delay of four years from the time when he began his policy, the Greek revolt in Europe and the military successes of Bolívar and Huérta in America gave the desired opportunity, and Monroe sent to congress his celebrated message of March 2, 1823, recommending the recognition of all independent colonies of Spain, Mexico, Colombia, Chile and Buenos Ayres.

"These countries asked no more. They based their claim on their independence de facto, and Monroe admitted its force.

"The provinces," he said, "which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized."

"He added that the measure is proposed under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accord with the law of nations. In reality, it created the law, so far as its action went, and its legality was recognized by no European power.

"Nevertheless, Monroe's act, which extinguished the last hopes of the Holy Alliance in America, produced the deepest sensation among European conservatives and gave to the United States extraordinary consideration. England used it as a weapon at the congress of Verona to threaten the other powers when they decided on intervention in Spain. Slowly, Canning came wholly over to the side of Monroe, as France and Austria forced his hands in 1823.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"The principle thus avowed by Canning added little to the European law of intervention; but the principle avowed by Monroe created an entire system of American jurisprudence. As an isolated act it meant little, but in Monroe's view it was not an isolated act; it was part of a system, although new and wholly American.

"Monroe lost no time in doubts or hesitation. In his annual message of December, 1823, he announced the principle (the Monroe Doctrine) that the new nations which his act alone had recognized as independent, were by the act placed outside the European system, and that the United States would regard any attempt to extend that system among them as unfriendly to the United States.

"From that day to this the American people have, always and unambiguously, supported and approved the Monroe doctrine. They needed no reasoning to prove that it was vital to their safety.

JACKSON AGAINST GROWER.

"The report then takes up the recognition of Texas, and quotes at length from the executive and congressional utterances preceding that action.

"President Andrew Jackson in his Texan message of December 1, 1836, said:

"The preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of congress in this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the executive, either apart from, or in conjunction with, the senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the executive and the legislative, on the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the constitution and most safe, that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war alone can be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to congress, which represents in one of its branches the states of this union and, in the other, the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the most satisfactory to our own country and a perfect guarantee to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measure which might be adopted."

"The initiative thus assumed by congress and concurred by President Jackson to congress in the case of the recognition of Texas was followed in the case of Hungary by President Taylor, who authorized his agent to invite the revolutionary government of Hungary to send to the United States a diplomatic representative, since the president entertained no doubt that the independence of Hungary would be speedily recognized by the enlightened body."

"Until now no further question has been raised in regard to the powers of congress.

"The cases of Hayti and Santo Domingo are passed over as governed by peculiar influences. In every instance, the only question that has disturbed the intervening powers, the report continues, has regarded neither the right nor the policy so much as the time and mode of action.

"The only difference between European and American practices was that the United States aimed at the moderation of the extreme, the extreme license of European intervention, and this was the difference which brought the United States nearly into collision with Europe in 1823.

"Lord Palmerston and Russell, as well as the Emperor Napoleon and his ministers entertained no doubt of their right to intervene, even before our civil war had actually commenced, and, accordingly, recognized the insurgent states as belligerents in May, 1861, although no legal question had yet been raised requiring such a decision. The United States government never ceased to protest with the utmost energy against the act as premature and unjust, and this last and most energetic protest, in which the United States were concerned as an object of European intervention, revealed the vital necessity of their American system, at the same time that it revealed the imminent danger of its destruction.

"The report then gives the circumstances under which the Southern Confederacy was recognized, tracing in detail the diplomatic correspondence.

COMING DOWN TO CUBA.

"Under the sub-head of 'Cuba,' the report concludes as follows:

"Into this American system, thus created by Monroe, in 1823-24, and embraced then, besides the United States, only Buenos Ayres, Colombia and Mexico, various other communities have since claimed, and in most cases have received, admission, until it now includes all South America except the United States, and, in most cases have received Honduras; and the two black republics of Spanish Santo Domingo and Hayti in the Antilles.

"No serious question was again raised with any European power in regard to the insurrection or independence of their American possessions, until, in 1895, a rebellion broke out in Cuba, and the insurrectionists, after organizing a government and declaring their independence, claimed recognition from the United States.

"The government of the United States has always regarded Cuba within the sphere of its most active and serious interests.

"AS EARLY AS 1825, as early as the newly recognized states of Colombia and Mexico were supposed to be preparing an expedition to revolutionize Cuba and Porto Rico, the United States government interposed its friendly offices with those governments to prevent the island from falling into the hands of a stronger power in Europe. That this emergency did not occur may have been partly due to the energy with which the United States proclaimed 'our right and our power to prevent it,' and its determination to use all the means within its competency, to 'guard against and defend it.'

"This right of intervention in matters relating to the external relations of Cuba, asserted and exercised seventy years ago has been asserted and exercised at every crisis in which the island has been involved.

"INTERVENTION IN 1895. When the Cuban insurgents in 1895 appealed to the United States for recognition, President Grant admitted the justice of the claim and directed the minister of the United States at Madrid to interpose our good offices with the Spanish government in order to obtain by a friendly arrangement the independence of the island.

"The story of that intervention is familiar to every member of the senate, and was made the basis of its resolution last session, requesting the president once more to interpose his friendly offices with the Spanish government for the recognition of the independence of Cuba."

"The resolution then adopted by congress was perfectly understood to carry with it all the consequences which necessarily would follow the rejection by Spain of friendly offices. On this point the situation needs no further comment. The action taken by congress in the last session was taken, on great consideration, and on just principles, on a right of intervention exercised twenty-seven years ago, and after a patient delay unexampled in history."

"CLEVELAND NOTED. The interval of nine months which has elapsed since that time of congress, has proved the necessity of carrying it out to completion. In the words of the president's annual message:

"The stability of this two years' duration has given to the insurrection, the feasibility of its indefinite prolongation, and, in the nature of things and as shown by past experience, the utter and imminent ruin of the island, unless the present strife is speedily composed, are, in our opinion, conclusive evidence that the inability of Spain to deal successfully with the insurrection has become manifest and it is demonstrated that her sovereignty is extinct in Cuba for all purposes of its rightful existence. A hopelessness of its re-establishment has degenerated into a strife which means nothing more than the useless sacrifice of human life, and utter destruction of the very subject-matter of the conflict."

"Although the president appears to have reached a definite conclusion from ours, we believe this to be the actual situation of Cuba, and being unable to see that the United States could find any other action than that which the president anticipated, we agree with the conclusion of the message that, in such case, our obligation to the sovereignty of Spain is superseded by higher obligations which we can hardly hesitate to recognize and discharge."

"All who have used it say it is 'The Peerless Remedy' for diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs.

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Jaundice

Backache

HE PLEADS HIS LAST

(Continued from First Page)

to the government, or to sell the bonds abroad for gold whenever in his judgment it might be advisable to do so and use the gold thus obtained in making redemptions of outstanding notes. He gives in detail his reasons for carrying this plan into effect.

"Whatever plan may be finally adopted for the retirement of United States notes and treasury notes," says the secretary, "it will fall to afford complete protection to the government against demands for gold in the redemption of the bonds."

"The obligation to redeem national bank notes, except such as are worn, mutilated, or defaced, and the notes of failed banks, is a sacred obligation, and it is the duty of the government to keep their 5 per cent redemption fund in gold and to deposit gold coin for the withdrawal of bonds when circulation is to be increased."

"NATIONAL BANKING LAWS. Secretary Carlisle also renews his recommendation for such amendments to the national banking laws as would permit the issue of circulating notes equal in value to the value of the bonds deposited and reduce the tax on notes to one-fourth of 1 per cent, per annum, and that authority be given to establish branch banks for the transaction of all kinds of business now allowed, except the issue of circulating notes."

"REVIEW OF LEGISLATION. Continuing, the secretary says: 'It is believed that a careful consideration of the existing situation and a conservative reliance upon improved business conditions in the future, fully justify the conclusion that the estimated deficiencies for the current year and for the year 1898, will not be realized, and that the public expenditures shall be very materially increased by acts of congress and that, with proper economy in administration and such reductions in appropriations as may be made without detriment to the public service, the receipts will be equal to the disbursements in 1898. But however this may be, the treasury is the best place for the revenue legislation is immediately necessary or can become necessary for a considerable time, in order to enable the government promptly to meet all its obligations and to maintain the credit of the treasury to the public service and discharge the current obligations of the government, and no public creditor has been delayed in the collection of his claims on the basis of the country ever been disturbed by a doubt concerning the ability of the government to defray its ordinary expenses.'

"ECONOMY NEEDED. 'What is most needed at present is not more taxes, but more economy in appropriations and expenditures. The great increase in the ordinary expenditures of the government during the last seven years has been without precedent in our history, in time of peace, and presents a subject which imperatively demands the most serious consideration of congress.'

"In my opinion, we have reached a situation which not only forbids the favorable consideration of measures calculated to augment our annual outlay, but which obviously demands a thorough revision of our permanent appropriation laws and the enforcement of strict economy in our future annual legislation upon this subject."

"But, unless our annual receipts are increased by improved business conditions, or our annual expenditures are reduced, a time will come when the provision must be made for additional revenue and if the expenditures of the government shall be increased by acts of congress, it is necessary that such a measure will arise earlier than the present situation seems to indicate."

"PROTECTION AND REVENUE. On the subject of protection in this connection, the secretary says, in part: 'So long as the income of the government from customs and internal taxes exceeds its expenditures, the fact that protective duties were destructive of revenue is, although clearly apparent to all who observed the practical operation of the system, did not attract the attention of the public generally, but the situation has been materially changed since 1892, and hereafter it will be possible to sacrifice revenue to protection without seriously embarrassing the fiscal affairs of the government, by depriving it of an income sufficient to defray its expenditures. If the income of the government is hereafter to be derived from taxes on imported goods, the protective theory must be abandoned as the basis of our tariff policy, and a well considered and consistent revenue system must be substituted in its place; and in my opinion, this can be done without material injury to any trade or industry now existing in the country."

"The danger of a large foreign competition in our home market and the alleged injurious effects of such competition upon the interests of domestic labor, have not only been greatly exaggerated in the past, but are now less than at any time heretofore, and must continue to grow less hereafter."

"In view of the comparatively small and constantly decreasing part of our laboring population that could be effected even by a repeal of all duties, a tariff imposed for the purpose of higher duties on imported goods cannot be regarded as justifiable upon any of the grounds usually urged in support of such measures by the advocates of the protective theory."

"After furnishing a long array of figures to bear out his statements, the secretary continues: 'If the view of the subject is correct, it is evident that new objects of taxation must be included in our tariff schedules, or the attempt to secure the usual proportion of revenues from customs be abandoned, and some other method of raising means to support the government must be adopted.'

"When the true principles of taxation are recognized and applied in our fiscal legislation, there will be no difficulty in securing an ample revenue for the support of the government in the exercise of all its proper functions, without subjecting our industries to injurious and unnecessary burdens, or our trade to injurious and unnecessary restrictions."

"THEY ARE PARTIAL TO DIPLOMATS. Important Fact Regarding American Students Down on the French Minds. Paris, Dec. 21.—At a meeting of the council of the University of Paris today, Vice Rector Gerard read a communication from the French Ministry of Education and Moral Science upon 'The American Students in Paris.' The memorandum had agreed with the views of Professor Henry Monod, the distinguished chemist and member of the French Institute (who has just returned from participating in the Princeton Sesqui-centennial, pointing out that American universities are sympathetic to France and that their students wished to study in French universities. But, he added, they needed to return to America with a diploma."

"The council finally decided to examine the suggestion of granting diplomas to American students."

"NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Henry M. Armstrong has been arrested in Denver, Colo., on information furnished by the district attorney of San Francisco, so far as the methods pursued in obtaining the article was concerned. Countess Ugolnik had no plea of personal irresponsibility or kleptomania to offer and was found guilty, together with her husband and two accomplices, but sentence was deferred."

"RECOGNIZED FOR LESS CAUSE. 'Following closely the action of President Monroe in 1818, congress has already declared in effect its opinion that there can be no rational interference except on the basis of independence. In 1822, as now, but with more force, it was decided, as we have shown, that the revolted states had no governments to be recognized, and that the only governments existing among the insurgents themselves. Among the Cubans no such difficulty is known to exist. In September, 1895, as we have seen, the United States government was regularly organized; a constitution adopted; a president elected; and, in due course, the various branches of administration set in motion. Since then, so far as we are informed, this government has continued to perform its functions undisturbed. On the military side, as we officially know, they have organized, equipped and maintained in the field sufficient forces to baffle the exertions of 200,000 Spanish soldiers. On the civil side, they have organized their system of administration in every portion, for, as we know officially, they 'room at will over at least two-thirds of the inland country.' Diplomatically, they have maintained a regularly accredited representative in the United States for the past year, who have never ceased to ask recognition and to offer all possible information. There is no reason to suppose that any portion of the Cuban people would be dissatisfied by our recognizing their representative in this country, or that they disagree in the earnest wish for that recognition."

"The same thing could hardly be said of all the countries recognized by Monroe in 1822. Greece had no such stability when it was recognized by England, Russia and France; Belgium had not the sort when it was recognized by all the powers in 1830. Of the states recognized by the treaty of Berlin, 1878, we need hardly say more than that they were the creatures of intervention."

"BUT ONE THING TO DO. 'The only question that properly remains for congress to consider is the mode which will best enable the government to carry out its policy, which congress is pledged next to take."

"The government of the United States entertains none but the friendliest feelings toward Spain. Its most anxious wish is to avoid even the appearance of an unfriendliness which is wholly foreign to its thought. For more than a hundred years, divergent and severe strains, the two governments have succeeded in avoiding collision and there is no friendly office which Spain could ask, which the United States within the policy, would not be glad to extend. In limits of their established principles and the present instance they are actuated by an earnest wish to avoid the danger of intervention."

"The practice of Europe in regard to intervention, as in the instances cited has been almost invariably harsh and oppressive to the weaker nation. The United States has been almost invariably mild and forbearing. Among the precedents which have been so numerous, cited, there can be no doubt as to the choice. The most moderate is the best. Among these the attitude taken by President Monroe in 1822 is the only attitude which can properly be regarded as obligatory upon the United States today. The course pursued by the United States within the recognition of Colombia is the only course which congress can consistently adopt."

"TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

"CHICKAUGA PARK. What the Annual Report of the Park Commission Shows.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The annual report of the Chickauga Park commission shows the purchase of the battlefield of Lookout Mountain as an addition to the park. It has been obtained at considerable less than half the sum originally asked by the owners. The states of New York and Pennsylvania will be ready to erect imposing monuments on this field early in the spring.

The property owners for seven miles along the Ringold road, one of the approaches to the park, have donated ten feet of their property on each side of the road to give it a safe margin.

Two hundred guns of battery used in the battle have been erected in the fighting positions of batteries, thirty-one Union batteries and thirty-four Confederate batteries are shown.

New York and New Jersey have just completed two of the most costly monuments of the park, upon the Orchard Knob reservation in Chattanooga, and Georgia is placing a contract for a monument to cost \$30,000.

Four position maps of the Chickauga field have come from the engravers and three others, including Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, are nearly ready. These are the most accurate and elaborate battle maps yet issued by the government, as they represent a restoration of all the fields from accurate topographical surveys. When ready, these maps, with the illustrated park volume, can be had of any senator or representative.

"NOTARY COONEY TESTIFIES. Fair Acknowledged Certain Cravens Documents Before Him.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 21.—James J. Cooney, ex-notary public, who says James G. Fair acknowledged deeds transferring property to Mrs. Cravens before him, was examined as part of the great will contest today. He testified that Fair had brought the deeds to his office and had acknowledged his signature. He could not explain how one of the deeds named 'Mattie' Cravens as the grantee instead of 'Nettie' Cravens, while the entry in his book was 'Nettie,' although at that time he had not seen Mrs. Cravens and did not know her.

London, Dec. 19.—The Old Bailey witnessed the trial yesterday of the so-called Italian countess, Emma Ugolnik, her husband and two other Italians, for stealing valuable pieces of jewelry from the West End shop of Peter Robinson. Special interest has been awakened in the case by its general resemblance to that of Mrs. Walter M. Crane of San Francisco, so far as the methods pursued in obtaining the article was concerned. Countess Ugolnik had no plea of personal irresponsibility or kleptomania to offer and was found guilty, together with her husband and two accomplices, but sentence was deferred."

HOUSE NON-CONCURS

IMMIGRATION BILL AMENDMENTS SENT TO CONFERENCE

Bartholdt Takes up the Outset Against Lodge and His Compensators Who Have Sought to Impose a Literary Qualification Upon the Intending Immigrants—Claims for the Foreign-Born Element Credit for the Conservatism Which Turned the Scale Against Bryan and Free Silver—Congressional Library Debate.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The house today practically completed the consideration of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, but final action will not be taken until tomorrow.

Almost the whole day was devoted to a debate on the provision of the bill relating to the control of the new congressional library. Both the appropriations and library committees offered plans for the future care of the building. After a somewhat acrimonious contest, the appropriations committee gained the victory, defeating the substitute for the library committee by a vote of 27 to 55.

An amendment designed to place the employees of the library under civil service law was also defeated, 27 to 73. Under the provision of the bill, as adopted, Librarian Spoford will continue in office with an increase of salary from \$4,000 to \$5,000.

The senate amendments to the immigration bill were non-concurred in and a conference called. Mr. Bartholdt, chairman of the immigration committee, sought to have the bill and amendments re-committed to his committee, and in the course of his remarks referred to the fact that the foreign-born population of the United States had turned the scales in several states for "sound money and protection." In speaking to his motion he said the senate proposed to place the law as a compromise, and was satisfactory to the extremists on both sides. Those who believed as he did, that all people should be given the right of asylum here, had accepted the bill to prevent the passage of a harsher measure.

He spoke of the "victory for sound money" won at the last election, and attributed it largely to the immigration issue and patriotism of the adopted citizens, who, he said, had turned the scale in half-a-dozen states toward McKinley and protection.

The position of the foreign population at the late election, he said, had been a complete refutation of the charges so recklessly made before as to the dangers involved in unrestricted immigration. While those who believed with him were ready to accept the house bill at the last session, many of the German-American and other naturalized citizens now believed that in view of the fact that they had at the election "saved the party and the country," they should be granted immunity from any restrictive measures. Yet, he said, the senate proposed to increase the harshness of the bill. He then took up the senate amendments, seriatim, and entered his objections. He believed that in the educational test provided for in the senate amendment, it was absurd, he said, to ask a German or Irish servant girl to read and write five lines of the constitution. The constitution was difficult of comprehension. The application of the test should be left to the executive officers, in his opinion.

Mr. Danford (Rep., Ohio) contested Mr. Bartholdt's motion with one to non-concurrence in the senate amendments and agree to a conference.

Mr. W. A. Stone (Rep., Pa.) gave it as his opinion that owing to the shortness of the session, to send the bill back to the committee would sound its death knell. He earnestly urged the adoption of Mr. Danford's motion.

Mr. Call (Rep., Mass.) and Mr. Wilson (Dem., S. C.) supported the Danford motion as the only method of securing legislation at this session.

Messrs. Rogers (Rep., Cal.), Willis (Rep., Del.) and Foote (Rep., N. Y.), argued in favor of Mr. Danford's motion.

Mr. Bartholdt's motion was defeated without a division, and Mr. Danford's motion to non-concurrence and send the bill to conference was adopted. The speaker appointed Messrs. Bartholdt of Missouri, Danford of Ohio and Willis of South Carolina, conferees on the part of the house.

The house then went into committee of the whole and spent the remainder of the day in consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

The house adjourned at 5:07 p. m.

EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECTS

Report of the Mark Lane Express Upon Autumn Sown Grain.

London, Dec. 21.—The Mark Lane Express, referring today to crop prospects, says: "While the wheat is somewhat late in growth, this is no drawback, for a favorable growth of the autumn-sown wheat and rye is reported from all the districts of Central Europe, but the French harvest is not nearly so satisfactory."

"The weather in Russia is very unsettled, frost and thaw relaying in rapid succession, with bad effect on the autumn-sown grain."

"The Argentine crop is not thought to be very large, but, advises conflict."

"Foreign wheat does not sell well, even at a decline, and everybody expects an inert trade until after Christmas, and brisk business during the first fortnight of January."

UTAH'S ELECTIONS STANDS

Supreme Court Decides the Australian Ballot Law.

Salt Lake, Utah, Dec. 21.—The state supreme court today handed down its decision in the case of M. L. Ritchie vs. the state board of canvassers. The question involved was the validity of the Australian ballot law passed by the last legislature, and under which the general election in this state in November last was held. It was one of the most important election questions yet raised in the state, since the invalidity of the law meant that all election proceedings under it would be void.

But the law is good, the supreme court affirming its validity throughout.

On the first point, that the law had not been properly passed, the court said the inference was that it had been passed, the journal did not show to the contrary, therefore the point was not well taken.

On the point of the Australian ballot and the secrecy of the same, the court held that the system tended to encourage the voting of straight tickets and the discouragement of the independent voter, which some objected to; that the system had its merits as well as its demerits, and that the legislature having adopted it, and having thus expressed the will of the people, the court did not feel disposed to overthrow that will. There might be a better system of providing for contests, but this was the will of the people, and it was not the province of the court to change it.

The whole law was, therefore, declared valid, and the writ asked by Judge Ritchie, forbidding the canvassing board to declare the result was denied.

Judge James rendered the opinion of the court. Judges Barlow and Miner concurred in the result.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19.—Colonel Henry W. Walsh, one of the most prominent valiant Philadelphia, died today at his home in this city, aged 72. Mr. Walsh had been ill for some time with a complication of diseases. He was devoted to his family, and was active in different capacities. In 1878 Colonel Walsh was elected a director of the Pennsylvania railway and served in that position up to the time of his death. He gave liberally to charities and took great interest in all movements looking toward the benefit of the poor.

"THE POT CALLED THE KETTLE BLACK." BECAUSE THE HOUSEWIFE DIDN'T USE

SAPOLIO

I did so, and in less than twenty-four hours could feel a marked change for the better, and from that day to this I have used them with commendable results whenever I have felt my old ailment beginning to get in its way."

An Iowa editor was compelled by a serious attack of dyspepsia to leave office work and seek relief by travel. Rest and change helped him. "But," he relates, "I could find no real relief from the trial first of indigestion which still overtook me at times, until I used a druggist, at Tacoma, in the state of Washington, recommended me to try

RIPANS Tablets.

I did so, and in less than twenty-four hours could feel a marked change for the better, and from that day to this I have used them with commendable results whenever I have felt my old ailment beginning to get in its way."

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